

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

Make home a hive where all beautiful feelings

feelings
Shall cluster like bees and their sweet honey bring.

bring,
Make it a temple of holy revealings
And love its bright angel with shadowy
wing.

The Honey Almanac is just the thing to use to sell your new honey, as soon as it is taken from the hives. Just order some printed, stating your crop of new honey is ready for delivery. It will go like hot cakes!

An Accident. — Minnie Wagner, of Maiden Rock, Wis., wishes to give this notice, on account of a serious accident to her father:

My father met with an accident, breaking his leg in three places, and is not able to write to those with whom he made arrangements for bees and queens. Please inform, through the columns of the BEE JOURNAL, all those with whom such arrangements were made, to countermand the orders.

Wise Apinrists, like the wise virgins of Holy Writ, did not wait until the last minute for getting in their supplies. Those who ordered hives, sections, etc., early, and had them on hand ready for use a month or more ago, are now happy-while those who waited until the rush came before ordering are now bemoaning their misfortune. All the supply dealers are now behind, and cannot fill orders promptly. The Lewis "fire" has made matters worse, and sections are very difficult to obtain anywhere. All must exercise patience and charity, and if possible, learn the lesson by experience, to order such goods another year, long before they are needed.

Poisoning Bees.—R. J. Campbell, of Danville, Ind., writes thus:

Please answer this through the BEE JOURNAL. If one puts out poison expressly to kill bees, is he not laying himself liable? A man in this neighborhood says he has killed two bushels of bees this spring, and that he intended to kill all that will come to his bate.

Certainly; such a vile miscreant could be sent to the penitentiary for such criminal acts. Suppose the bees, thus decoyed, should reach their hives and deposit some of the poison, thus "knowingly, wilfully and maliciously " fed to them " with murderous intent." It might very easily get mixed up with the honey in the surplus receptacles, and be carried off to market or be eaten by the family of the owner of the bees, and cause sickness or death, or both, to the innocent consumers of the article. In such a case, how quickly would the instigator of this plot be arrested and held liable to the law for his smart lawlessness! Should there be deaths in the community from eating this poisoned honey, he may find his neck in the halter with no means of escape !

Such vindictive schemers are unworthy the name of men—for there are none of the characteristics of manhood about them. They are vile miscreants and detestible villains! Their nefarious schemes of destruction show a state of degradation too low for contemplation! They should be turned over to the custody of the law for safe keeping, and to protect the innocent from their criminality and venom.

Bead.—The Australasian Bee Journal is discontinued. Subscribers are to be supplied with the New Zealand Farmer, which will devote 3 pages to bees hereafter to supply our New Zealand friends with beenews. Messrs. Isaac Hopkins & Co., late publishers of the Australasian Bee Journal, make the following announcement in the Farmer for April, just come to hand:

We regret being compelled, through the continued poor health of the editor, to announce the discontinuance of the Australasian Bee Journal in its original form. The readers of that journal will remember that Mr. Hopkins' health broke down some 15 months ago, the fact being mentioned at the time, and although it has improved considerably since, the head trouble still remaining, makes it absolutely necessary that he should give up all literary work possible for some time to come; in fact, this should have been done long ago, but being anxious that the journal should be kept going, and hopeful of regaining his health and strength, he held out as long as possible.

Postage on merchandise is too high. The rate in the United States is much higher than in any country in Europe, and Congress should reduce the rate to conform to the needs of those dependent on the mails for carrying such articles. We will formulate a plan and present it in our next issue.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, is the title of a new pamphlet of 50 pages by Dr. G. L. Tinker. This hand-book details his new system of management of bees in producing comb and extracted honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it, viz: his Nonpariel. In his preface, Dr. Tinker says:

We take no credit for much that we have presented, for the modern system of beckeeping is largely the outgrowth of the labor of many minds. Still we have presented a few things that are new, and if the industry of beckeeping shall be in any way promoted by what we have written, we shall feel amply repaid for our labor.

The book is nicely printed, and will be read with interest by apiarists generally.

The subjects treated are as follows: Spring Management; Protection; Utilizing the Sunshine; The Need of Plenty of Stores; Stimulative Feeding; The Brood-Chamber ; Transferring; Building up Weak Colonies; Preparing for the Harvest; Fastening Foundation in Sections; When to Put on Sections; General Considerations on Swarming; Early Swarming; Swarming at the Opening of the Harvest; The New System of Management; Hiving; Prevention of Increase; Waiting Seven Days to Re-Unite; Storifying the Supers; Late Swarming; Care of Queen-Cells; Prevention of Swarming; The Swarming Impulse; Dividing Bees; How to Get Increase and Get a Crop of Honey; Producing Extracted Honey; Drones Above Queen-Excluders; Superseding Queens; Taking off the Surplus; Care of Comb Honey; Doubling Up Colonies; Introducing Queens; The Extra Stories of Combs; Care of Empty Combs; Preparations for Winter, etc.

It can be obtained at this office for 25 cents, postpaid.

The Bec-Keepers' Union being appealed to for counsel and defense in a threatened lawsuit in Homowack, N. Y., the General Manager gave the particulars of the case due consideration, and advised the apiarist how to proceed. The result is an amicable settlement of the matter, without process of law, and without expense. It is the silent counsellor of those in trouble—the protector for the injured—and the defender of the rights of apiarists when violently assailed! It fights only when it is absolutely necessary. The Union deserves, and should have, the most substantial support of every apiarist.

Naughty "Lizzie," down in Maine, is still sending out her baits to catch "suckers." Mr. Oliver R. Hawkins, of Bellport, L. I., has sent us one which was sent to him. He was of course too well posted to bite at the hook. He has been reading the BEE JOURNAL too long to be caught in that way. She must look in pastures green for "dupes"—not among those who are posted!

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

The Census Year began June 1, 1889, and ends May 31, 1890. Each State has from one to eleven Supervisors' Districts. There are 175 supervisors in all. There are 42,000 enumerators, who in all parts of the country will begin their work Monday morning, June 2, 1890. Every farm will be visited before June 30, and the following questions will be asked, keeping in mind that the figures you are to give nearly all pertain to the crops of 1889, and not to the growing crops of 1890:

Your name as occupant of the farm. 2. Are you owner, renter for money, or for share of the crops of the farm?

3. Are you white or black?
4. Number of acres of land, improved

unimproved.

5. Acres irrigated.
6. Number of artesian wells flowing.
7. Value of farm, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock.

8. Fences-Cost of building and repair-9. Cost of fertilizers.

10. Labor—Amounts paid for labor, including board; weeks of hired labor, white or black.

11. Products—Estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed, or on hand for 1889.

hand for 1889.

12. Forestry—Amount of wood cut, and value of all forest products sold.

13. Grasslands—Acres of each kind of grassland cut for hay or pastured; tons of hay and straw sold; clover and grass seeds produced and sold; silos and their capacity.

14. Sugar—Cane, sorghum, maple, and beet; sugar and molasses; acres, product

and value of each.
15. Castor Beans—Acres.

16. Castor Beans—Acres.
16. Cereals—Barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat; acres, crop, amount of each sold and consumed, and value.
17. Rice—Acres, crop, and value.
18. Tobacco—Acres, crop, amount sold, and value.

and value.

19. Peas and Beans-Bushels, and value

of crop sold.

20. Peanuts—Acres, bushels, and value.

21. Hops—Acres, pounds, and value.
22. Fibers—Cotton, flax, and hemp;
acres, crop, and value.

23. Broom-Corn-Acres, value.

24. Live Stock—Horses, mules and asses; number on hand June 1, 1890; number foaled in 1889; number sold in 1889; number died in 1889.

25. Sheep—Number on hand June 1, 1890, of "fine wool," "long wool," and "all other;" number of lambs dropped in 1889; "spring lambs" sold in 1889; sold in 1889 other than "spring lambs;" slaughtered for use on farm in 1889; killed by dogs in 1889; died from other causes in

Wool-Shorn spring of 1890 and fall 26.

of 1889

27. Goats-Number of Angora and common.

raising cream for sale, including for creamery or factory. Butter—pounds made on farm and sold in 1889. Cream—quarts sent to creamery or factory; sold of than to creamery or factory. Chee pounds made on farm and sold in 1889. Cheese

31. Swine-Number on hand June 1 1890; sold in 1889; consumed on farm and died in 1889

32. Poultry-Number each of chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks on hand June 1, 1889; value of all poultry products sold; eggs produced, sold, and value in 1889.

33. Bees.-Number of colonies, pounds 33. Bees.—Number of colonies, position of honey and wax produced, and value.
34. Onions—Field crop—number of acres, bushels produced and sold, and value.
35. Potatoes—Sweet and Irish, bushels

produced and sold. 36. Market Gardens and Small Fruits— Number of acres in vegetables, blackber-ries, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, and total value of products in 1889.

37. Vegetables and Fruits for Canning— Number of acres, and products in bushels, of peas and beans, green corn, tomatoes, other vegetables and fruits.

38. Orchards—Apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, and other orchard fruits; in each the number of acres, crop in 1889, number of bearing trees, number of young trees not bearing, and value of all orchard products sold.

39. Vineyards-Number of acres in vines bearing, and in young vines not bearing; products of grapes and raisins, and value in

Besides these questions on the regular Agricultural Schedule No. 2, Superintendent Robert P. Potter has ordered several special investigations in the interests of agriculture, among which are Viticulture, Nurseries, Florists, Seed and Truck Farms, Semi-Tropic Fruits, Oranges, etc., Live Stock on the great ranges, and in cities and villages; also the names and number of all the various farmers' organizations, such as Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Poultry and Bee'Associations Farmers' Clubs, the Granges, Alliances, Wheels, Unions, Leagues, etc.

In no part of the census work have the lines been extended more than in the direction of agriculture, and if farmers will now cheerfully co-operate with the enumerators and other officials in promptly furnishing the correct figures more comprehensive returns regarding our great industry will be obtained than ever before.

As a part of the Census, special provision has been made by Congress for ascertaining the names of surviving soldiers, sailors, and marines who were mustered into the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and of the widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines who have died. In connection with this special census of veterans, the organization or vessel in which mon.

28. Dogs—On farm June 1, 1890.

29. Neat Cattle—Working oxen, milch case, and other cattle on hand June 1, 1890; number of pure bred, grade and common; calves dropped in 1889; cattle sold in 1889, slaughtered for use on the farm, and died in 1889.

30. Dairy—Milk—total gallons produced on farm; sold for use in families; sent to creamery or factory; used on farm in including for butter or cheese; used on farm in

moreover, of every veteran soldier or sailor to see that the enumerator is placed in possession of the necessary information concerning his own service. If he cannot be at home when the enumerator calls he should leave a proper memorandum in the hands of his wife or other member of his household, so that the work of the census may not be delayed, and also that there may be no doubt as to the accuracy of the statements concerning his service which may be given to the census enumerator.

Do Foxes and Skunks Molest Bees at Night?

Written for the American Bee Journal

QUERY 710.—Do foxes or skunks ever molest bees when clustered out at night in the summer season?-Pennsylvania.

I think not .- M. MAHIN.

I do not know .- J. M. HAMBAUGH.

Not in my experience.-Eugene Secon.

Some claim that they do.-G. L. TINKER. I always take mine in at night.-R. L.

No! We would like to see them try it.

DADANT & SON. I never observed. I hardly think that they would.—J. P. H. Brown.

I have had no experience in that line.-H. D. CUTTING.

I have never watched to see, and I do not know of any one who has.—A. B. Mason.

I have never known them to do so. Skunks are common here; foxes are very scarce.—A. J. Cook.

Well, now! I have had no experience on that line.—C. H. DIBBERN.

I never knew such to take place here. do not believe that it is worth noticing anywhere.—James Heddon.

Skunks do, surely. I do not know about foxes, as there are none in my locality.— J. E. Pond.

They never molest mine, but, then, there are no foxes here, very few skunks, and my bees seldom cluster out.—C. C. MILLER.

I think that possibly skunks might; but a trap or two set near their haunts will "settle their hash."—WILL M. BARNUM.

Skunks eat bees, often to that extent that swanks extended the colony. As the colony gets weaker, they scratch on the front of the hive, and when the bees come out to drive off the intruder, catch them. As to foxes, I could not say.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Never, to my knowledge. Several years ago quite a number of skunks lived and ago quite a number of skunks lived and reared young near my apiary, until an old colored man trapped them. They certainly never harmed my bees. There is a prodigious sight more harm from "two-legged skunks" to my apiary. The remedy is a double-barreled shot-gun, and I shall be tempted to use it.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Skunks will eat bees; they often watch for them to come out of the hive and prey upon them. Why leave the bees "clustered out at night?" It is doubtful if foxes ever catch bees.—The Editor.

Clubs of 5 for \$4.00 to any addresses.

A Morning Vision.

BY MRS. LIZZIE A. VORE.

When the shadows still were lingering,
Ere the Sun had kissed away,
With his warm and mellow kisses,
All the night-mists from the day;
Ere the sky with rosy blushes,
Turned rejoicing towards the sun,
In the soft light, in the half light,
Of a day but just begun.
In the peaceful, restful quiet
Of an early summer morn,
Did my eyellds slowly open,
Ere another Day was born.

And I lay and watched the new birth;
Watched the pearly tints of dawn,
Slip away into the shadows
Where the grim night-shades had gone.
Heard the drowsy, sleepy twittering
Of the robins in their nest,
Heard the green leaves stirring softly
With the faint breeze from the west;
Saw the eastern sky grow rosy,
As the Sun arose and smiled,
Pouring all its radiant splendor
On the untried, new-born child.

On the untried, new-born child.

Then I saw a wondrous vision,
Saw the young Day, fair and bright,
Standing on time's well-worn threshold,
In her spotless robes of white;
With her pure eyes softly smilling
On the sleeping sons of earth,
Innocent and free from evil
On the morning of of her birth.
Then I turned and wept in sorrow;
For I knew the coming night
Would find an old Day—dying,
Heart-sick, weary of the sight
Of earth's evil; of its vileness,
Of its misery, and its woe,
Knew the old Day would die sobbing,
Asking nothing but to go.
Pasadena, Calif. Pasadena, Calif.

CORRESPONDENCE

SWARMS.

Does Hiving on the Old Stand Induce Absconding?

Written for the American Bee Journal BY GEO. F. ROBBINS.

The replies to Query 706, on page 309, are almost unanimous to the effect that hiving swarms on the old stand does not cause them to abscond. I was impressed by this unanimity, because after foraging around about five years for a reason for the conduct of my bees, I had settled down to the opposite conclusion; or at least that hiving on a new stand prevents it. The consequence of my conclusion is that the editor calls me superstitious. I will do nothing worse than to say, "You're another," and tell my story.

For several years my bees have tormented me by absconding, or swarming in from one to 21 days from the time of hiving. In 1886 I had nearly two dozen to abscond on the same or the next day, and nearly that many swarmed again, leaving brood and queen-cells within the three weeks. I sometimes looked into a hive a few days after putting a swarm into it, to find a lot of drone-comb. I hive on frames with starters and queen-cells offered for new members to join, the morning, if the weather was favorable,

-with the brood-chamber half full of comb. For two years before, and for two years afterward, I was tormented in the same way. So far as I can remember now, all these swarms were hived on the old stands. I attributed the trouble to first one thing, then another, and tried to remedy the matter, until a swarm or two would come out and upset my theory.

Last spring the same old round began again, and in desperation I decided to hive on new stands. From that time on I had no trouble. Those are the facts in the case. Do they not

form good grounds for my conclusion? Hiving in contracted brood-chambers may have something to do with it, but I do not see why it should-at least until .the brood-chamber is full. when I give them plenty of surplus room from the start. I think that my proximity to a creek bottom, with its great number of large, hollow trees, may cause them to abscond, and by getting the swarm away where the scouts cannot find it, I save it. It would seem that a new location would prevent the old queen from leading out another swarm in two or three weeks, if the contracted brood-chamber affects the matter. I think that swarms prefer a new home, even though in the same apiary.

My object in hiving on the old stand was, of course, to prevent afterswarms. In lieu of that, I hit upon the plan of hiving the swarm upon the stand of a colony that had quite recently cast a swarm. It worked with perfect success. I obtained all the benefits of the old system, and had no fighting, either. In a few cases I removed a weak colony, and put a new swarm in its place. Only once did I have any fighting, and that was quite early in the season. During the latter half of the season, I never hived a swarm except on an already occupied stand.

Mechanicsburg, Ills.

NEW YORK.

Report of the Cortland Union Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY M. H. FAIRBANKS.

The Cortland Union Bee-Keepers' Association met at Cortland, N. Y., on May 13, 1890, at 10 a.m., with President J. H. Kennedy in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the time was then occupied by further business, and receiving questions for the afternoon session, which was called to

meeting was then opened for general discussion.

The first question was, "What is the best plan to prevent increase?"

J. H. Manchester practiced putting vo prime swarms together. He also two prime swarms together. had practiced making colonies queen-less in the heat of the honey season, then in the fall killed the bees.

Miles Morton did not not consider it sin to kill bees.

W. L. Coggshall takes brood from the strongest colonies and gives it to nuclei.

"What is the best method of wintering bees ?"

Mr. Morton uses chaff hives packed with planer shavings, with a chaff cushion over the bees, and the entrances to the hives open the full width-4x14 inches.

"Is it advisable to let strong colonies swarm in apple-bloom, or use the brood to build up weaker colonies?"

Mr. Morton said that he would equalize his colonies, and that June 15 early enough for bees to swarm.

President Kennedy said that bees that swarm too early are apt to swarm again in the best of the honey season.

"What is the best method of handling increase ?"

W. L. Coggshall would sell the increase of colonies.

"Is it advisable to unite weak colonies in the spring?"

Mr. Lansing said that he had saved colonies by so doing.

President Kennedy had practiced it to some extent, but did not have good

"What is the best method of getting the bees out of the supers P"

Mr. Lansing takes them off one at a time, and shakes the bees out.

Mr. Morton drives the bees down with smoke, then takes the supers off, or as soon as possible, and then carries them to the honey-house, and the bees go out through a bee-escape.

"Is it advisable to divide colonies for increase?"

W. L. Coggshall said not if worked for comb honey.

J. H. Manchester would divide, if increase of bees only was wanted.

" Is it practical to use sections holding less than one pound ?"

Mr. Bosworth said that he did not think it was, as it is just as much work to handle a small section as a larger one, and dealers did not want to pay any more for the small one.

Mr. Morton said that it would take one-third more foundation.

"Is it advisable to keep bees in during cold days ?"

Mr. Coggshall had practiced stopping up the hive-entrance just at night, order at 1 o'clock. Opportunity being with a handful of sawdust, and, in the

the bees could make an entrance through it.

"Which is the most profitable race of bees?

Mr. Manchester said that he would rather handle the Italians, as they were more quiet, and not so liable to sting as the blacks.

Mr. Coggshall thinks that the Italians might be better in a poor season; he had, with an assistant, clipped the wings of 82 queens in six hours, and they were black bees, at that.

What is best to do with queenless colonies in the spring P"

Mr. Coggshall gives each a frame of brood, and lets them rear a queen.

Mr. Morton thinks that it would be best to keep them along by giving a frame of brood once in awhile, and swarm.

"How shall I keep the grass down in front of the hives?

Mr. Coggshall used sawdust with good results; others had used salt.

The convention then adjourned till sometime in August, when the Association will hold its annual basket pienie at the Floral Trout Park, in Cortland, N. Y.

M. H. FAIRBANKS, Sec.

BRACE-COMBS.

Burr-Combs ... and How to Prevent Them.

Read at the Oxford, Ont., Convention BY S. T. PETTIT.

In all improperly constructed occupied hives, may be found, in addition to the orthodox brood and drone combs, two other kinds, viz: bracecombs and burr-combs.

Now, to get rid of, or, more properly, to prevent the building of the troublesome brace and burr combs, it would be well to inquire into the cause of their construction, or into the conditions most favorable to their construction, or, in other words, why they are built.

The brace-comb (if it may be called a comb) is intended for a very different purpose from that of the burr-comb; the former is constructed in position for just what its name implies, a brace, and the latter, ultimately, for store combs.

If during a honey-flow some sealed honey be placed a little closer together than the bees placed it, they become alarmed, and to prevent more crowding, and to keep things in position, they go to work and build brace-combs in the (now) too small bee-spaces.

in some cases, a touch of propolis possessing no small degree of resisting power. Brace-combs will usually, also, be built in all undersized beespaces, so the cause of their presence in almost all cases is quite apparent.

With regard to burr-combs, if we investigate the matter, we will discover the reason why the wayward little workers do so persistently persist in building them. We all know, I presume, that bees are severe economists, and most exacting in that linethey economize heat, time, and everything pertaining to their welfareevery available particle of sweets, and everything that can be utilized by them, is eagerly gathered and stored; but in nothing are they more economical than in the space enclosed withgive them a queen-cell from a first in the walls of their domicile; it is their inherent nature to occupy and utilize every space larger than a beespace within their homes-especially so is this the case at, or near, the top of the brood-chamber; and now, just at this point, I would ask, is not the cause of the presence of burr-combs apparent? And does not the remedy suggest itself?

My experience, extending over quite a number of years, says that the cure is at our finger ends; is easily understood, is unpatented, and may be had for the taking-simply adjust all the interior parts of the hive so that a proper bee-space is maintained throughout, and the goal is reached—the joy is yours; for under these conditions there is neither room for burr-combs, nor supposed necessity for bracecombs, and but very few of either kind will be built.

Frames are spaced by different parties all the way from 11 inches to 11 inches from center to center; so it will easily be seen that in order to form proper bee-spaces, top-bars must be of different widths, according to the spacing practiced.

Top-bars i of an inch square, and spaced 1s inches from center to center, will form spaces 1-inch by 1-inch, and he who expects that bees will not economize such roomy spaces at the top of the brood-chamber, has failed to note one very important characteristic in bee-nature, and will simply be disappointed; like noxious weeds, his crop of burr-combs will grow, until these spaces are nearly full, and super ventilation well-nigh choked off.

But what about deep top-bars? Will one inch or so of depth prevent burr-combs between the top-bar and the super? Well, now, I am aware that this point should be approached charily; so many experienced beekeepers regard depth of the top-bar as Upon examination, brace-combs will having great virtue in that line, but them; at present, however, signs of be found to be stude of hard wax with, with all due respect for the opinions prosperity were being shown.

of others, I will frankly state that after 6 or 8 years of experience with thick and thin top-bars, I am pretty well convinced that the virtue is not in the depth of the top-bar, but in correct spacing. Although my real frame has a top-bar about ½ inch thick, my ideal frame has one only & of an inch in depth, and of the necessary width to form a correct bee-space.

Most bee-keepers, I believe, regard five-sixteenths of an inch as the beespace; well, I will not quarrel with that, for it is worthy of notice that the bees themselves, as yet, are not fully agreed as to what a proper bee-space should be; but I would add that it must not be even a shade more than five-sixteenths of an inch-anywhere between nine thirty-seconds and fivesixteenths will do; but between the top-bars and the supers nine thirtyseconds of an inch has my decided preference. The top half of the endbars should be of the same width as the top-bars, and the lower half tapered down to the width of the bottom-bar. The end-bars of all my frames are all so made now.

In all fairness, it should be admitted that some colonies seem to have a peculiar fondness for burr-combs, and, under almost any conditions, some embryons will appear in the hives of such bees.

Belmont, Ont.

TEXAS.

Report of the State Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written, for the American Bee Journal BY J. N. HUNTER.

The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association held its 12th annual meeting in Greenville, Texas, on May 7 and 8, 1890, about 40 bee-keepers attending.

The convention was called to order by President W. R. Graham, and prayer was offered by Dr. W. K. Marshall, of Marshall, Tex. The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

It was found, upon inquiry, that those present, had about 800 colonies of bees. Then questions were asked to ascertain as nearly as possible the average amount of honey obtained per colony the last season, and it was found to be 30 pounds-a very poor showing for here. It was reported that all the bees owned by the members had wintered well; but unfavorable reports were made as to the spring condition of bees, starvation seeming generally to prevail 'amongst

Various interesting apicultural subjects were profitably discussed, among them being the following: Feeding Bees; Swarming; Honey—Comb and Extracted; Marketing—Style and Manner of Putting Up Honey; Bee-Extractors and Smokers; Locality for Bee-Keeping, etc.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: W. R. Graham, President; H. B. Furbee, Vice-President; G. A. Wilson, Treasurer; and J. N. Hunter, Secretary.

It was decided that the time and place of holding the next meeting should be left to the Executive Committee; also, that we as bee-keepers would make an exhibit of bees, honey, and bee-fixtures at our next annual meeting.

The convention was very much saddened on account of Judge W. H. Andrews being kept away from the meeting by reason of severe illness, being one of the oldest members, and his first absence since the association was organized. Suitable resolutions of condolence and sympathy were inof condolence and sympathy were introduced by Dr. W. K. Marshall, and adopted, and a copy of them ordered to be sent to Judge Andrews. [They were published last week on page 347 of the American Bee Journal.-Ed.]

D. W. Yeager, also a member of the Association, died on April 24, 1890, and similar resolutions were offered.

The convention then adjourned until the next regular meeting.

J. N. HUNTER, Sec.

CHAFF HIVES.

Heavy Rainfall-Prefers Large Hives.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY S. J. YOUNGMAN.

Chaff hives and out-door wintering have scored another point, as the first swarm in this vicinity came from a chaff hive to-day—May 24—in my apiary. Drones first made their appearance on May 10, and the bees bred up very rapidly on forest bloom. The plum and cherry are now at their best; the apple is just opening, and will be very abundant, and with the bees as strong as in basswood time, they will undoubtedly gather some surplus from that source.

Some of the colonies have starved to death, and nearly all lack in stores, as we have had so much cloudy and rainy weather. I will give a few figures concerning the amount of rainfall the last four days :

Wednesday, May 21, one inch; Thursday, May 22, one inch; Satur-

-total, 31 inches of rain on the level. How is that for a rain? It almost equals the day of Noah! I think if that swarm had not been hived, and had been out in all that rain, the bees would have been sadly demoralized.

ADVANTAGE OF LARGE HIVES.

Now as to large hives: My hives are mostly the Quinby style, and the most are two-story, and have 14 frames, a few, however, have but 8 Now, the 14 frames are covered with bees, and have, of course, a large amount of brood; the 8 frames are only filled with bees, and probably contain only about one-half the bees and brood that the large ones have. The bee-keeper can draw his own conclusions-two bees are better than one, at this time of the year !

Lakeview, Mich., May 24, 1890.

QUEEN-REARING.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY C. A. BUNCH.

One of the most common ways of rearing queens is to give a comb of eggs and just hatched larvæ to a queenless colony; this will produce some good queens, but a part of them will be inferior in size and prolificness, as the bees will commence the construction of too many cells; also the just-hatched workers must have their share of food, which should go to perfect the growth and laying-qualities of queens.

Of all the artificial methods of queen-rearing that I have tried, I like the Alley plan the best; that is, to have the cells built in a row, about 15 cells to a full colony. Cells built in this way are uniform in size, and probably as good as the best.

Natural-swarming cells are as good as any; they can be had by giving combs of brood to the colonies that we want to breed from, to cause the bees to swarm; the queens and half of the swarm to be hived on combs of brood, to cause them to swarm again if we want more cells; and the other half of the swarm to be returned to the old colony, to help finish the cells. This last plan I have practiced quite a good deal, and I find that one breeding queen will furnish a great many cells in a season, as a general thing.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

If I had a valuable queen that I wanted to introduce to a colony of bees, I would open the hive that had day afternoon and evening, 11 inches the queen to be superseded, and re-

move the queen, close up the hive, and let the bees get quiet and flying; say half an hour after the queen was removed, pick up the hive and carry it a rod or more away to a new stand. This will draw the old workers away from the hive, which can unite with a hive near by, or go to a hive and comb of brood on the old stand. The queen can now be introduced with a Peet cage, or some cage that has the entrance closed with the "Good" candy.

Another way to introduce queens that is the least trouble, if we should happen to go away from home for that purpose, is this: Open the hive, ret move the queen to be superseded, pu back the frames, blow smoke between the frames, so as to drive the bees down to the bottom of the hive; now place the cage between two of the central brood-combs near the top of the hive, the entrance to the cage to be stopped with bee-candy. Now blow smoke on the queen and cage, and close the hive, which should not be disturbed for 3 or 4 days, and if no honey is coming in, the hive should not be opened for a week. If the bees keep on building cells after the queen is introduced, it is a pretty good sign that the queen is being neglected; if such is the case, the combs of brood should be exchanged for combs with no unsealed larvæ, which will bring the workers "to time."

Nye, Ind.

BEE-CULTURE.

A. Woman's Experience in the Keeping of Bees.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY AUNT MARY.

It is seldom that people know the good they do, and, if so, they do not get thanked for it; but I want to return to Mrs. L. Harrison my sincere thanks in this public manner for what she has done for me. About nine years ago I often found articles in the Prairie Farmer from her pen, in regard to bees; and they gave me the "fever" to have some. I knew nothing about bees, only that the honey was delicious, and that they would sting. I did not know a drone from a queen or worker; and my husband said that if I got them, I must take care of them entirely, for he did not mean to be stung!

I procured a colony, watched them, and read everything pertaining to bees that I could get hold of, saying that "if Mrs. Harrison could handle them, I could learn something about them."

The first year my colony died in wintering, and seven years ago I ob-

tained another colony. My two sons were at home, but if they looked towards the bees, they would dodge. One advised me to sell them, and get some honey; the other said that I had better keep hornets, as they were good stingers; but I kept on "in the even tenor," saying, "I will show them."

I often was terribly stung, and learned that hot water applied at once was the best thing I could do for it.

After the first year I had plenty of honey for family use, and some to spare. The bees have paid their own expenses ever since, and much more.

For the first two years, my family called them "mother's bees," but since then they call them "our bees," and now, as the boys are married and gone, and my husband has passed over to a "better land," I am alone to care for the bees. I employ a man to assist in swarming-time.

I put 28 colonies into the cellar last fall, and all came out alive this spring. They give me a good support, and something to do in my lonely life. My friends call them my "play-things." I would rather hear the sound of their swarming, than a piano, any time. I always get the premium on my honey at fairs, when I take it, and I then sell the samples for a good price.

I make my own sections, using the one-piece kind. I can unpack, dampen. put together, and pack away, 60 in an hour, and not hurry. I never hurry with my bees.

There is plenty of pin money in bees, for any woman if she has the nerve and patience to attend to them.

Hastings, Minn., May 26, 1890.

RACES OF BEES.

Their Historic Origin and Individual Superiority.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY C. J. ROBINSON.

Which, if either, of the several differently-named domesticated bees possess merits that render them superior, intrinsically, especially in northern cold climates.

This long and much-mooted question will ever continue in the order of affairs, a disputed problem. Extravagant claims have been, and vigorously continue to be, heralded by bee-fanciers who, like mothers, are blinded by partial love of their baby that they nurse and pet.

It should be borne in mind that all hive-bees are true lineal descendants of one original family-a restricted species. We can only speculate as to date

when Adam in his glory basked in his Eden home, and, that Noah shipped colonies on board the ark to preserve and perpetuate the race; however, in that case, the shipping of "two of a kind" could not have been a compliance with the spirit of the Lord's mandate, for it required "three of a kind" to multiply and save the race from becoming extinct. Worker-bees are inevitably one factor jointly with male and female in the reproducing of the kind. The seeming error of putting only "two of a kind"-male and female-on board the ark, must have been the fault of the recorder, Moses, for the Author does all correct. For ought we know, the creation of bees occurred subsequent to the Deluge, providing there occurred no error in the account given of the Flood.

The notion entertained by many that bees, as well as plants, are indigenous in different parts of the world whenever a peculiar type is found-a type peculiar to some country or parts of the world, is most fallacious-void of reason.

It would be well to learn, if we could, the natural traits of the antique bee-its nativity and its attributes while in its primitive state, to the end that we might have a correct idea of its sphere or circuit of action assigned it by the Creator.

Like other creatures, bees show more or less difference as between specimens of the natives of different countries, but there is no radical or constitutional difference-no fundamental attribute of nature in one of the different types or breeds, that is not inherent in each and all domesticated bees. The differences observed is not that of inborn nature-only a divergement limited within certain fixed bounds ordained by Nature. Hence, breeding with a purpose to produce a new breed or strain specially superior, cannot be successful beyond the par excellence of the species-the "coming bee" is a myth.

Here arises a problem—the question being whether or not each of the differently named types of domestic bees are alike susceptible of being bred up to an equally high plane one with the

Since the importation of the socalled Italian and other-named yellowish bees, dating back to 1859, the native American bees have been generally accused of being very much inferior, compared with the imported yellow types; yet the accusations have not, nor cannot be, demonstrated. The difference claimed in favor of the popular transatlantic types, is based more on mere fancy than on fact. A popuand place of origin, presuming that lar error over-rides truth every time, bees are identical with the Syrians—they may have existed in the Garden and prejudice is the one great error. indeed, there is but a fancied differ-

It was James Heddon who nobly championed the merits of our native bees; he wrote: "The coming bee will have native blood in it," or language to that import. None who are half as competent as is Mr. Heddon, dare, or will, attempt to gainsay his asserted prophecy.

Referring to the date of the earliest existence of bees, we can only mention that such date is anterior to prehistoric time's ending. No indications of the existence of bees have been found in the rocks of the cretaceous period, nor have the fossil remains of bees been discovered in rock or earth deposits of

any period.

Concerning the antiquity of domesticating bees, we are only able to trace the use of bee-hives through historical ages to ancient Egypt. The natives of primitive Egypt knew nothing of language, but in their crude dialect the picture of a honey-bee was one of the characters called "hieroglyphics," and represented Lower Egypt, re-stricted to an island in the river Nile at its confluence with the Mediterranean Sea, and called by the Greeks the Delta. This symbolizing of the hivebee affords us the remotest data of its existence, and points to the where-abouts of their origin or first appearance on this globe.

With the ancient Egyptians the picture of a queen-bee was the emblem of royalty, and is evidence that the realm of lower Egypt, the Delta, was the sovereign mother country anterior to all Egypt becoming one kingdom under Sisostris. If the cradle of humanity stood on the Delta, as is claimed by eminent historians, it is conclusive that Egypt was the cradle of the primitive Israelites, who were the nucleus of the subsequent mighty nations of Nineveh and Babylon, from whose loins the world are peopled, and we may logically reason that the original nursery of the hive-bee was in the Eden of the Israelites. Probably beeculture was coeval with the arrivals of Abraham and Joseph, and the exodus of the Israelites.

Whether the primitive bees were of a yellow type is a query. It seems probable that the original nucleus multiplied and spread up along the valley of the Nile, and also eastward over the Isthmus of Suez into Syria, and those were the progenitors of the so-called Syrian bees. Thence they so-called Syrian bees. were taken and spread along the east-ern coast of the Sea, and crossed the channel on to the Island Cyprus, and these were the progenitors of the famous Cyprian bees. Thence the progeny of the original stock spread into Greece and into Italy. The Holy Land bees are identical with the Syriansence in the yellow-marked bees. The reader may query how it came about that such a contrast exists as is seen in the colorings of specimens of one and the same species; in answer, I call attention to the contrast in cattle and sheep, as well as in almost all creatures.

Color is secreted between the cuticle and true skin, and the pigment thus secreted gives color to the skin and its appendages-hairs, feathers, etc., the colorings being a creature of accident -not dependent upon certain constitutional elements peculiar to species, race or breed, but dependent upon the secretive function of the lining of the skin-an aberration more or less common to all creatures-fickle as the coloring of the clouds.

We know of no type, breed or strain of bees that is at all constant in reproducing, identically, progeny like the parent specimens. This fact settles parent specimens. the claim that hive-bees of every name and nature are true lineal descendants. and should be treated as having but one common origin.

BEE-FEEDERS.

The Cause of Loss Among the Bees in Winter.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY JAMES HEDDON.

Mr. S. J. Youngman (see page 353), like many other Michigan bee-keepers, thinks that a spring bee-feeder is needed. I, too, had to feed a good many hundred pounds to keep my bees breeding, and, in fact, to keep some of them from actually starving. I have two different feeders that are just as handy as can be, and from which bees will eat in cold weather in winter. The feeders are filled without coming into contact with the bees during the operation.

I have no engravings with which to illustrate, and I hardly feel as though space ought to be occupied with a lengthy mechanical description, which, in the end, would not be well understood; but I merely write the above to inform Mr. Youngman and other beekeepers, that such excellent feeders are in use all over the country.

The inspiring motive of this article was not so much bee-feeders, as the question of loss in wintering. I quote the following from Mr. Youngman's article: "Bees, here in Michigan, usually gather large quantities of pol-len in autumn, and, if wintered outside, they will commence breeding in

March, and they keep on dying through April, and they die from the effects of eating the fall pollen. So the "pollen theory" comes to the front once more, and it turns out to be true on every corner.

Last fall was a pollen fall; hives were stored with it; the winter was warm, and bees flew frequently, where they were wintered out-doors. They unloaded as fast as they filled up, and they wintered well. Bees in special repositories usually winter better in warm than in cold winters—that is a rule. The reason is, that most beekeepers do not keep the temperature in their repositories high enough, except in warm winters.

Well, last winter, just as Mr. Youngman says, cellar-wintered bees perished in large numbers, and, during the spring, dwindled badly. Of course dwindled. Spring dwindling is nothing more nor less than the "tail end" of winter loss. I feel sure of that.

Had last winter been as cold as the winter about five years ago, not one colony in 25 wintered out-doors (whether packed or not) would have come through alive, in this part of the State. Pollen was everywhere in the hive, and the low temperature forces the bees to exercise; the exercise causes waste of tissue; waste of tissue causes the consumption of the nitrogenous pollen, which was plentiful, as said before. This pollen loads the intestines, and if no chance to fly and unload them is offered, the disease above-mentioned is the result.

Dowagiac, Mich.

FOUL BROOD.

A High Estimate of Prof. Cook's Article.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY J. E. POND.

The article on "Foul Brood" by Prof. Cook, on page 350, should be read by every bee-keeper in the land. It not only gives the rationale of the disease, but also that of treatment, and must, I think, show those who either have no knowledge whatever, or an imperfect knowledge at best, the cause (so far as at present understood) and the means of ridding an apiary from this great plague.

It is of little use for the ordinary bee-keeper to bother his head with the origin of this disease, or for any one to publish fine-spun theories as to its age. We all know the results that March." Yes, they do, after such will inevitably follow, allowing it to warm winters as last winter, but if run its course unmolested; and with severely cold they commence dying in that knowledge, and the means of cure

gained, nothing more is needed by the practical man. Let those who have the time, philosophize over the matter. It is enough for us plain bee-men to know consequences and means of eradication.

In my judgment the article is well worth putting into pamphlet form, as a means of putting it into the hands of every bee-keeper in the country, and also preserving it for future use. I thank Prof. Cook for the plain and simple way in which he handles the subject, and he deserves not only my thanks, but the thanks of us all. I hope that some means may be taken to put the article into the hands of every bee-keeper in the country.

North Attleboro, Mass.

[We quite agree with Mr. Pond as to the excellence of the "Foul Brood" matter referred to. It is already published in pamphlet form by the Michigan State Agricultural College, and we think can be obtained by any one sending for it. It was copied from that College "Bulletin" into the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.-ED. 7

MISSOURI.

The Report of the State Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY J. W. ROUSE.

The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association met in Marshall, Mo., on April 16 and 17, 1890. The convention was called to order by President R. B. Leahy. The proceedings of the previous meeting and the Secretary's financial report were read, both of which were approved.

The committee on adulteration of honey, reported by reading Section 3,879, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri (1889), relating to adulteration of food and drinks. On motion, the report was received, and the committee discharged.

A letter was then read from Mr. C. P. Dadant, Secretary of the International American Bee-Association, calling attention to the importance of affiliating with the International, which, after due consideration, was decided to be done.

The proceedings of the convention were then suspended to give an opportunity to any to become members, and 35 new names were taken.

SHOULD ANY PERSON KEEP BEES?

An essay by Mr. James Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich., was read, entitled, "Should any person, so desiring, keep bees ?" The affirmative was taken, that any one had the moral or legal right, but not the moral right to move into an already occupied range; also that every person should not attempt to keep bees, on account of inability. incompetency, or neglect. The lowing discussion then occurred: The fol-

J. H. Jones-I believe that a man has to be adapted to the business, love it, never tire to talk of it, or be afraid of bee-stings.

The Secretary modified the question thus: "Is it profitable for anybody, or everybody, to keep bees?

R. G. Robertson-Any one who is not so nervous as to fight the bees when they come about them; fighting the bees will cause them to sting the family and stock. Some men are born bee-keepers-some are made. Some are not born, nor ever can be made such. A man ought to have a fancy for it, and study it, to make it profitable.

P. Baldwin-My experience is that many farmers have not the time to give the attention that bees need, and when their bees fail, often claim rob-

bery on the part of others.

H. C. Williams-I believe that many should be discouraged from keeping bees, for their own good. If they use the improved hive, and make a close study of the business, it would be well enough for them to keep a few colonies.

G. P. Morton--I am opposed to anyone going into the business unless he expects to make a close study of it. Lack of study and application causes too many failures; also causes honey to be brought to the market in inferior shapes and conditions, thus depreciat-

ing the market and prices.

R. B. Leahy—The question is, "Should this convention recommend any one to keep bees who so wishes?" Every one who rears bees as a business knows that all bee-keeping as a sideissue is a detriment to the business, runs down the breed, keeps the prices down, etc. The side-issue man is never with us in improvements of any kind, and what they sell at, we have to follow. Side-issue men say that they do not care if they do not produce much honey; such men are a detriment to any business, and would better keep out of it. I think that beginners, who want to learn and make it a business, should be encouraged.

PREVENTION OF HONEY ADULTERATION.

The Secretary then read an essay by Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ills., on "What measures should bee-keep-ers take against the bogus-honey

committee of three be appointed by the association to draft resolutions expressing the sentiment of the convention, as to the adulteration of honey; that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to other associations, and an effort be made to secure their co-operation in making it a national question.

A number of interesting questions were discussed, after which the committee on resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, It is known to this Association that extracted honey is largely adulterated with glucose and grape sugar, and that in our opinion the practice is damaging to the producers of honey in this State, and a fraud on the general public, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Association does emphatically denounce the practice of adulterating extracted honey with glucose

and grape sugar; and

Resolved, That we urgently request the bee-keeping associations of the different States, and others, to co-operate with us in pressing this subject to the consideration of the International American Bee-Associa-tion, that they memorialize Congress to pass laws regarding the matter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to each State bee-keepers' association, and to others.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary instructed to send resolutions to the Secretary of each State association, with request to report their answers at our next meeting.

Mexico, Mo., was selected as the next place of meeting, and October

was chosen as the time.

J. W. ROUSE, Sec.

OUT-APIARIES.

Locating and Managing Them to the Best Advantage.

Read at the Ohio State Convention BY J. B. HAINS.

The subject of "Out-Apiaries" is one of much importance to the apiarist who finds the number of his colonies increasing to the extent that the locality is becoming overstocked, and threatens in the near future to become unremunerative unless they are separated, and out-apiaries established.

There are many such apiarists who have seen the average yield of honey gradually diminished as each year the number of their colonies have increased and the rapidly disappearing forest has decreased the bee-forage. come these questions: "Shall outapiaries be established?" "Where shall they be located ?" . How many colonies may profitably be kept in each locality?" "Shall they be managed for the production of extracted or for comb honey?" "Shall there be an as-

assistance assume the management. himself?"

Now as by request, and of necessity, this essay must be brief, it will be restricted to the last-named method, it being most approved by the writer, after having tested all methods in his 12 out-apiaries during the last 10 years.

In the selection of a locality, the near proximity of forest is of great importance-of course, having reference to the honey-producing varieties; swampy and untillable land in the vicinity is a valuable feature.

The next most important question is to secure the consent and co-operation of a land-owner in locating the apiary, which should consist of not more than 50 colonies, so placed as to be at all times under the observation of the family, whose interest should be enlisted by contributions of honey for the table, or by a money consideration for their watchfulness, and hiving an occasional swarm which may unexpectedly issue. I say "occasional swarm" for by this method, swarming is almost if not altogether prevented.

On the first appearance of white clover, or the bloom which furnishes the first light-colored honey, the upper story of the hives should be filled with frames of light-colored combs, or frames filled with wired foundation. No further attention need be given them until the bees in the home-apiary, or among the neighbors, indicate that the swarming season is at hand, when frames of new comb or wired foundation should be packed in hive bodies or in boxes, loaded on a spring wagon, taken to the out-apiary, and exchanged for combs containing honey which are taken home and extracted; and the next day, carried to out-apiary No. 2, exchanged in like manner, and so on until all out-apiaries are thus treated. No further attention is required for a week or 10 days, according to the flow of honey, when another visit is necessary, exchanging frames of comb for frames of honey as before, giving increased ventilation at the entrance.

When the honey season is at its best, and bees are most likely to swarm, give ready access to the hive, abundant ventilation, and plenty of empty combs for storing honey. There is nothing like plenty of room, plenty of ventilation, suitable shade, and the absence of drone brood and comb, toprevent swarming.

When the swarming season is practically at an end, exchange frames of comb for frames of honey as before, and leave them undisturbed until the season arrives to contract and equalize

stores for winter.

I must not forget to mention that After quite an interesting discussion sistant placed in charge of each out- at each manipulation all queen-cells on the subject, it was decided that a spiary, or shall the apiarist with less are to be removed. The advantages to be derived from this method are many. Much valuable time is saved; but one set of extracting tools is needed.

No extracting being done in the apiary, no building is needed except an open shed with a roof to protect from rain or sun. A lawn tent has served my purpose well, and I have mostly dispensed with shelter of all kinds. No robbing is started, as is often the case where the extractor is used, and time taken sufficient to take combs from the hive, extract and return them, as is usually practiced. Bedford, Ohio.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1890. Time and place of meeting. July 17.—Carolina, at Charlotte, N. C. N. P. Lyles, Sec., Derita N. C.

Sept. 10.—Ionia County, at Ionia, Mich. H. Smith. Sec., Ionia, Mich.

Oct. 29-31.—International American, at Keokuk, Ia. C. P. Dadant, Sec., Hamilton, Ilia.

Oct.-Missouri State, at Mexico, Mo. J. W. Rouse, Sec., Santa Fe, Mo.

Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—The Editor.

International Bee-Association.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor .. Lapeer, Mich Secretary—C. P. Dadant Hamilton, Ills

Mational Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon . . Dowagiac, Mich. SEC'Y. AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.



Season Not Encouraging.

The season here is not now encouraging. Bees went through the winter well, but the elements are against us just now. What may come, remains to be seen. For myself, I still am troubled with rheumatism, and expect to be so troubled always, bee-stings as a remedy notwithstanding. Allow me to congratulate the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, which is still prospering and growing more prosperous. As a bee-periodical it is still ahead; its motto might well be Dirigo—the Director.

J. E. Pond. The season here is not now encouraging. J. E. POND. North Attleboro, Mass., May 26, 1890.

Moving Bees on a River.

The bees were located on the bank, and The bees were located on the bank, and all prepared to close the entrance at dark. Four small row-boats were all ready, the hive-entrances closed, and all on board by 9 p.m. and all floated out into the stream. There were 40 strong colonies, and were moved 15 miles via the river to their new location. All were put ashere, and on the moved 10 miles via the river to their new location. All were put ashore, and on the stands about 100 feet from the river bank; all done and the entrances opened as the sun's rays in the morning began to appear. They were all safe without a mishap or a broken comb, and the bees were out in their new fields without the loss of one hour to them, for they were returning to their to them, for they were returning to their hives laden with honey and pollen before the sun was half an hour high.

This method of moving bees, to establish out apiaries along the rivers would be, I think, far the better method when so situated to avail of this way of moving them; and the best fields are most usually found along the streams. The expense is very light; a small, flat lighter costing but a few dollars, will carry 50 colonies, and all their fixtures. fixtures

There are thousands of locations in the United States that could be used in this way, and made useful, and cheaply available for this out-apiary work. Try it, some of you who contemplate the production of honey as a specialty; for you must take your bees to the fields if you hope for success.

JOHN CRAYCRAFT.

Astor, Fla., May 24, 1890.

Honey Prospects in England.

Bees have wintered well here in England, and are in good condition for the coming season. The weather could not be better. We are looking for a good honey season, and I hope you in America will have the same. W. T. Chawshaw.

Welwyn, Herts, England, May 5, 1890.

Creating a Demand for Honey.

The Honey Almanac is upon my desk. I find it just the thing to create a demand for honey. Every bee-keeper should obtain a number of copies to distribute among cusnumber of copies to distribute among customers. It is just the right size to be carried in the pocket. It contains a number of valuable recipes, and many fine illustrations.

Plattsmouth, Nebr., May 27, 1890;

Cold and Windy.

For the past three weeks it has been rain, rain, cold and windy all the time. This, together with honey-dew for winter stores, has brought the bees down to remnants of colonies all through this section. We had

The new edition of your book, "Bees and Honey," came to hand last week. You may well be proud of it. It is like all of your work—of the highest class.

G. M. DOOLITTLE. Borodino, N. Y., May 21, 1890.

Good Prospects.

bees are working well: Prospects for a big honey crop are now favorable. I only lost one colony out of forty, wintering in the cellar. We work here mostly for comb honey—people are prejudiced against extracted honey, and would rather pay 16 cents for the comb honey than 10 cents for the extracted. Folks generally do not know everything about the sweets.

W. S. NARDING.
Mason City, Iowa, May 26, 1890.

Putting Bees in too Early.

Pertaing Bees in too Early.

Perhaps some will remember my letter on page 204, in reply to remarks of Dr. C. C. Miller, in which he said that he had never known of anybody having put their bees into winter quarters too early, and, if there was such an one, he would like to hear from him. My reply was that I believed I was that "one," as my bees were in bad condition, and I did not, at that time, think that half my colonies would live until spring. Now I write this to "take it all back," as every colony of my 33 lived through, and are doing nicely at present—not having dwindled any to speak of. I do not know how to account for it,

unless the bees were breeding all winter, and came out strong in young bees. I ask Dr. Miller's pardon, and will try to remember that children (in bee-keeping) may be "seen," but should not be "heard" very much—only to ask questions.

Bees have commenced swarming, and all are building up very fast. White clover is all right, and the prospect is exceedingly good.

Rockford, Ills., May 24, 1890.

Heavy Loss in Winter, etc.

the type of the transfer of transfer of the tr toward getting seed into the ground. There is, a fine prospect for white clover, and we hope to soon have weather that will enable us to go forward with our work.

I am pleased with the weekly visits of the BEE JOURNAL, and I am sure that its standard of excellence will progress in the future as in the past. John H. Martin. Hartford, N. Y., May 20, 1890.

Colonies Strong in Bees.

We have had a great deal of rainy weather during apple-blossom time, so that the bees could work only a part of the time; but I never saw them stronger in bees at this time of the year, though light in stores. The prospect for white clover is good. I started into the winter with 38 colonies, and lost 4 by starvation, and one by being queenless, which leaves 38, all of which are in good condition excepting one, that nearly starved during a long wet spell. I do not have time to give my bees the attention that I would like, as I do all my own work on a 55-acre farm.

C. A. WRIGHT. Little Prairie Ronde, Mich., May 25.

Losses of Bees in Wintering.

My bees seem to be doing well so far; drones have been flying strong for some time, but the weather has been cold and backward, and rather dry. The early fruitblossoms were frost-bitten, but the late fruit seems to be all right yet. I look for early swarms and lots of honey. All the bee men that I have heard from lost a few colonies during the winter, or this spring. One man—a good bee-man—who had one of the largest apiaries here, lost over 100 colonies of bees last winter, by having them buried in the ground without ventilation enough. I wintered my bees in the cellar, and some were late swarms of last year—as late as Aug. 22—and I did not lose a colony.

St. Peter, Nebr., May 22, 1890. My bees seem to be doing well so far;

Bee-Keeping in Louisiana.

Our honey crop for this season (1889) will, I do believe, fall short by more than one-half of what it was last year, and I think that it will reach but about one-fourth of last year's yield. The cause of the shortage is due to the freeze which visited our section of country about March 2 and 3, 1890. The cold wave was so severe that the live-oak trees which were in bloom, also the willow, orange, plum, blackberry, cherry, peach, etc., and clover, which was also beginning to put upon itself its snowy whiteness, had to succumb to the its snowy whiteness, had to succumb to the frost and ice. Hardly had a week passed

after the freeze, when all vegetation, grass and trees looked as though fall had passed, and winter had set in. When trees began to sprout again, after the freeze, hardly if any blossoms appeared; and clover (although it has been in full bloom since it was laid low by the cold). (although it has been in full bloom since it was laid low by the cold) secretes but little honey. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the crop in this State will be a very short one.

JOHN HAGER, JR. Arabi, La., May 24, 1890.

Severe Frost-Little Swarming.

Bees in Alabama, this spring, had to contend with a severe freeze in March, which destroyed much brood, and in consequence of which they have swarmed but little. They seem to be doing well now.

J. R. McLendon.

Naftel, Ala., May 15, 1890.

Bees in Good Condition.

My bees are in the best condition that I My bees are in the best condition that I ever had them at this time of the year. I lost none in wintering, and have had 3 swarms, which is very rare for this locality—swarming generally commencing about June 10 to 20. Here my first swarm issued on May 11.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 24, 1890.

Excessive Swarming.

I have only 3 colonies of bees, and only one of them is worth anything, the other 2 are very weak, and I do not expect any swarm from but the one colony, which will be sometime in June. The outlook for my apiary is slim, as the bees are in a very poor condition. The cause of it was excessive swarming. apiary is slim, as the base of it was excessive swarming the previous season, and too small hives. With large hives, I hope to soon have the apiary on its old footing O. R. HAWKINS. Bellport, N. Y., May 27, 1890.

Cool and Windy Weather

This is certainly a very peculiar season. There is an abundance of white clover, and it is blooming everywhere, yet we are feeding our bees at this date. Owing to the extraordinarily cool and windy weather, fruit-bloom yielded but little honey; and as the same state of things (but slightly modified) still prevails, bees are not getting enough honey to supply their every-day wants; consequently, they are not making that advancement so necessary to secure a full crop of honey. Our winter loss was 3 colonies out of 148. 'W. J. CULLINAN. Quincy, Ills., May 26, 1890.

Bee-Keeping in North Carolina.

Our bees have been in fine condition Our bees have been in fine condition since Jan. 1. They gathered more honey in January and February than in March and April. May, which is our best spring month, came with a fine crop of bloom—tulip, locust, gum, persimmon, and the scattering white clover that grows in the waste places. The cool nights, followed by windy days kept us out of any careful. scattering white clover that grows in the waste places. The cool nights, followed by windy days, kept us out of any surplus. June gives us a small surplus when the weather is right, from sumac, cotton and sourwood; the latter is of small amount here, but a little west of this place there is an abundance, and it yields a honey not surpressed by any I have ever seen; it is an abundance, and it yields a honey not surpassed by any I have ever seen; it is white, and well flavored. We also get a fair surplus from a late variety of sumac and cotton in August. The only crop that encourages a bee-keeper here is the wild aster, which blooms in October, and only lets up when a hard frost comes.

Bee-culture is in its infancy in this part of the country, but quite a little interest seems to be manifested. Our people will not read, which causes such slow progress seems to be manifested. Our people will not read, which causes such slow progress in this the most interesting—and in some degree profitable—business one can engage in. Men often take the fever, and on the spur of the moment invest some money, and fail to post themselves, and the result of course is failure to start with. If we could get our people to start right, it would not be long until quite a sum could be added to the commerce of our land. We can keep bees at half the cost that the Northern bee-keepers can. Our surplus is not more than 30 or 40 pounds per colony, but we can sell extracted honey at 10 cents and comb honey at 12½ and 15 cents per pound, which will pay very well.

Pineville, N. C., May 27, 1890.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Comb Honey is well cleaned up, with the exception of California 2 lbs., which sell at 10@11c per lb. Extracted is dull at 7c for California, white clover and basswood; Southern, 70@75c per gallon. Beeswax, scarce at 27@28c.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 28-30 West Broadway.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Receipts of honey are light, and demand fair for choice white clover at 13@14c. Other grades are dull and neglected. Extracted, 6½@7½c. Beeswax, bright, 25@26c.; dark, 23@24c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

KANSAS CITY, May 20.—The demand for comb honey continues good. We quote: White 1-lbs., 14e; dark 1-lbs., 10@12c. Extracted, white, 5@7c; amber, 5@8c. Market is in good shape for new crop, which we look for next month.

CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Comb honey sells soon after arrival, if white and otherwise desirable, at 12, 13 and 14c; dark comb is slow at 8@10c. Weather is cool and seemingly favorable to its sale. Extracted, 6@8c, according to quality; some with no distinct flavor has sold at 5c. Beeswax—Yellow, about 27c; fancy, 28c; supply light. R. A. BURNETT, 161S. Water St.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Demand for honey is rather light. Supply is ample, of both comb and extracted. We quote: Best white 1-lbs., 13@14c; medium 1-lbs., 11@12c; common old 1-lbs., 9@10c. Extracted, white, in barrels and half-barrels, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 25@26c; supply light. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

KANSAS CITY, May2.—The honey market is cleaned up. We quote: 1-lbs. white, 12@13c.; 2-lbs. white, 10@11. Dark 1-lbs., 8@10c.; dark 2-lbs., 8@9c. Extracted, white, 6@6\4c.; dark, 5c. Demand good. Waiting for the new crop.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

DENVER, May 5.—One-pound sections, 14@ 16e; extracted, 7@9c. Demand good and sup-ply likely to be exhausted before the new crop comes in. Beeswax, 22@25c.

J. M. CLARK COM. CO., 1517 Blake St.

DETROIT, May 2.—Comb honey is selling slowly at 10@13c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, scarce at 26@27c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Demand is slow for comb honey at 10@14c. No choice white on the market. Extracted is in good demand at 5@8c. Stock is low. Beeswax is in good demand at 22@26c, for good to choice yellow. C. F. MUTH & SON, Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

The next meeting of the Carolina Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, July 17, 1890. N. P. LYLES, Sec.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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